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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 2295 (2016), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2017 and requested me to report on a quarterly basis on its implementation, focusing on progress in taking forward the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (see S/2015/364 and Add.1) and the efforts of MINUSMA to support it.

II. Major political developments

A. Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

2. The signatory parties to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali continued to take important steps to implement some of the key interim measures of the Agreement, with the support of the international mediation team. The conférence d'entente nationale (conference for national harmony), which was held in Bamako from 27 March 2 April 2017, brought together more than 1,000 Malian stakeholders, including opposition parties, signatory armed groups and women and youth representatives. The conference resulted in a set of recommendations, which will inform the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation envisaged in the Agreement. These recommendations include, inter alia, the need to address governance and security issues, especially in the central regions, cultural diversity, the lack of inclusiveness in the political process and socioeconomic issues, as well as the need to fully implement the Agreement. The Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (CMA) rejected the conclusion that the term "Azawad" remained a sociocultural and symbolic reality but carried no political status. A special commission in charge of drafting the charter was set up on 3 May and is expected to submit a draft to President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita by 20 June. Of the 53 members of the commission, only six are women, despite the substantial participation of women in the conference. MINUSMA contributed to the organization of the conference, including through its good offices to facilitate the attendance of CMA and the provision of technical and logistical support. The Mission used its public information tools, especially Radio Mikado, to ensure that the conference could be followed by Malians across the country. It also strongly promoted the participation of women with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund.

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3. The Agreement Monitoring Committee continued to meet monthly and followed up on the conclusions of its high-level meeting held on 10 February. The activation of a consultation framework chaired by the High Representative of the President and the appointment of an independent observer are still pending. At the meeting held on 2 May, the Committee approved the terms of reference for the independent observer and established a commission led by the High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel, Pierre Buyoya, to propose candidates. At the same meeting, the Government announced the extension of the mandate of the interim authorities beyond 20 June to honour the minimum duration of six-months that they were established for. It also stated that all institutional and operational requirements had been met to launch mixed patrols in Kidal and Timbuktu by the end of April, for which CMA and the Platform coalition of armed groups had submitted their lists of participating combatants. CMA committed itself to vacating the camp of the Malian armed forces in Kidal to allow for the construction of a camp for mixed patrols.

4. The last two interim authorities to be established were created in Taoudenni and Timbuktu on 20 April, after a series of negotiations facilitated by the international mediation team and MINUSMA. Further to the occupation of checkpoints of the Malian armed forces by the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad (MAA) in the outskirts of Timbuktu on 5 March, MINUSMA issued a statement the following day condemning the ceasefire violation. The subsequent reinforcement of the Mission's presence in Timbuktu to protect the population eventually led to the withdrawal of MAA in late March. On 20 April, the Congrès pour la justice dans l'Azawad, another group that opposed the establishment of the interim authority in Timbuktu, vacated a checkpoint located west of the city, which it had occupied since 3 March. However, the fact that the effective operationalization of the interim authorities has yet to be achieved limits their ability to govern and provide basic social services. In Taoudenni , tensions persisted between the Government and other members of the interim authority. The mixed patrols in Kidal and Timbuktu decided on by the Committee on 2 May were not in place by the end of April. With help from the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali, MINUSMA and partners provided training on administrative functions to the members of the five interim authorities. On 24 April, the Peacebuilding Fund approved a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the transitional councils of Ménaka and Taoudenni regions.

5. Despite the establishment of the interim authorities, the presence of State officials in northern and central Mali decreased, primarily because of persistent insecurity. As of 26 May, 34 per cent of State officials were present in those regions, which represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared with the previous reporting period. The Governors of Kidal and Taoudenni have not yet joined their duty stations. The percentage of judicial officers stayed the same in the northern regions, at about 33 per cent, as well as in the Mopti region, at 75 per cent.

6. The Government continued its efforts to integrate combatants into its armed forces. On 3 April, it requested technical and logistical assistance from MINUSMA to initiate a special programme for cantonment; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as the integration of the 529 members of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao from CMA, the Platform and some splinter groups. The programme is expected to be replicated at the cantonment site in Fafa, in the Gao region, with a view to extending it progressively to other sites. Once the integration modalities are finalized by the Government, MINUSMA will support the vetting of combatants before they are integrated into the Malian armed forces.

7. On 13 April, in support of the Government, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, Mr. Mahamat Saleh Annadif,

convened a meeting of the MINUSMA strategic committee for security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with the diplomatic community in Bamako. Participants in that meeting stressed that a national strategy for security sector reform was needed to guide the implementation of the defence and security provisions of the Agreement. MINUSMA continued to support capacity-building among the members of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform.

8. MINUSMA military observers and the mixed monitoring and verification team conducted investigations into allegations of ceasefire violations. They concluded that the Groupe d'autodéfense des Touaregs Imghad et leurs alliés (GATIA) and the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad (MSA) had violated the ceasefire by looting the town of Tiderme, Ménaka region, on 10 February. They also confirmed that the ambush by GATIA of Ganda Izo combatants in the Ansongo area, Gao region, on 22 April, which resulted in one Ganda Izo combatant being injured, constituted a ceasefire violation. The clash between the Coordination des mouvements et forces patriotiques de résistance 2 and GATIA in the proximity of Arbichi, Timbuktu region, on 2 May, which resulted in the deaths of four combatants of the Coordination and one GATIA combatant, was confirmed as a ceasefire violation. The Technical Commission on Security recommended on 23 March that the Agreement Monitoring Committee consider imposing sanctions against those who had attacked the checkpoints of the Malian armed forces near Timbuktu on 5 March. The Committee has yet to discuss this issue.

9. Further to the killing of a GATIA commander by unidentified individuals in Ménaka on 17 March, the Malian defence and security forces, GATIA and MSA established local security arrangements in Ménaka on 31 March, outside the framework of the Agreement. They conducted tripartite patrols and the armed groups established checkpoints around the town.

10. Annex I to the present report contains an assessment of progress made towards the achievement of benchmarks against indicators since the issuance of the report of 30 December 2016 (S/2016/1137), in accordance with resolution 2295 (2016).

B. Other political developments

11. On 8 April, Mr. Abdoulaye Idrissa Maiga of the ruling party, le Rassemblement pour le Mali, who had served as Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs and as campaign manager for the President, became the fourth Prime Minister under President Keita. A new cabinet was announced on 11 April, comprising 35 ministers, including eight women, eight members from the northern regions and seven members from the Mopti region. Members of opposition parties and CMA were not represented. On 20 April, the opposition party, the Union pour la république et la démocratie, requested the Supreme Court to invalidate the decree on ministerial nominations as it had failed to meet the 30 per cent quota for the representation of women stipulated in Act No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015.

12. Following the adoption of the bill on the revision of the Constitution by the Council of Ministers on 10 March, the National Assembly Law Commission began consultations with political and civil society actors on the draft constitution. The bill proposed to strengthen the powers of the President over the Prime Minister and the Parliament. It also suggested maintaining the President's control over the judiciary, despite the recommendation by the Committee of Experts to ensure its independence. In line with the provisions of the Agreement, the bill included the creation of a senate as a second parliamentary chamber. However, there was no

mention of the integration of traditional authorities, women and youth into the High Council of Communities, the reform of which was envisaged by the Agreement to increase inclusivity. The Government has not clarified how the proposed revisions to the Constitution will reflect the institutional reforms corresponding to the recommendations of the conférence d'entente nationale, including more attention devoted to the regions.

13. The Government has updated the electoral rolls in preparation for the forthcoming district, regional, legislative and presidential elections, municipal by-elections and constitutional referendum. Owing to the delay in convening the electoral college, however, district elections and municipal by-elections scheduled to be held on 28 May were postponed to a date yet to be established. MINUSMA provided training on the new electoral law to more than 300 potential women candidates in eight regions. Following the Government's request to the United Nations to renew its electoral assistance through the electoral cycle of 2017-2019, an electoral needs assessment mission was deployed in Mali from 17 to 28 April. The mission recommended revising the mandate of MINUSMA to include technical assistance and extend the good offices of the Special Representative to the electoral process, as well as establishing a new basket fund aimed at pooling funding from the international community in support of the 2017-2018 elections. On 21 April, President Keita announced his intention to run for a second term in the election scheduled for July 2018.

14. Discontent among civil servants with their employment conditions, including concerns for their safety, continued, with strikes by health workers, teachers, magistrates and clerks. The strike by university professors nationwide began on 20 March and ended mid-May, causing demonstrations by students calling for the resumption of classes. All public primary and secondary schools in Mali were closed during a 10-day strike by teachers' unions in April.

C. Regional developments

15. On 13 April, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union endorsed the strategic concept of operations for the joint force of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) and authorized the deployment of the joint force with the strength of up to 5,000 personnel for an initial period of 12 months renewable. The concept of operations envisages the operating areas to be initially along the borders of member States of the G5 Sahel and, at a later stage, throughout the member States' territories. The Peace and Security Council urged the Security Council to adopt a resolution approving the deployment of the joint force and authorizing the Secretary-General to identify options for providing sustainable and predictable financial, logistical and technical support to the joint force, including through MINUSMA. The Secretary-General conveyed this request to the Security Council on 15 May for its consideration.

III. Major security developments

16. The security situation in northern and central Mali remained volatile. Attacks against Malian, French and MINUSMA forces and signatory armed groups persisted, as did targeted attacks against civilians in the central regions. On 28 April, the National Assembly extended the state of emergency for an additional period of six months, that is until 31 October, owing to the persistent insecurity in the northern and central regions. MINUSMA maintained a robust posture to protect

civilians and continued to provide operational and logistical support, as well as training, to the Malian defence and security forces.

A. Asymmetric and other attacks

17. Violent extremists and terrorist elements have conducted 105 attacks against the Malian defence and security forces, 76 against MINUSMA and 20 against the French forces since June 2016, compared with 84, 66 and 15 attacks, respectively, during the previous mandate period. In total, 131 members of the Malian defence and security forces were killed and 176 injured in attacks, compared with 49 killed and 33 injured in the previous mandate period. There has been a 42 per cent increase in attacks against Malian defence and security forces in the Mopti and Ségou regions. The main modus operandi continued to be the use of improvised explosive devices, mortars and rockets as well as complex attacks. While efforts by MINUSMA to mitigate security threats, such as measures to counter improvised explosive device attacks, contributed to a decrease in casualties among peacekeepers, the Malian defence and security forces have been increasingly targeted in the central and southern regions by terrorist groups. Eight peacekeepers were killed and 64 injured, compared with 28 killed and 89 injured in the previous mandate period. Two French soldiers were killed and 11 injured, while 3 were killed and 16 injured in the previous mandate period. Among the signatory armed groups, 78 combatants have been killed and 78 injured since June 2016, compared with 18 killed and 5 injured during the previous mandate period.

18. On 4 April, the leader of the terrorist group known as the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims, Iyad ag Ghaly, reiterated his intention to continue to fight the national and international armed forces. The attacks claimed by that group included:

(a) An attack with small firearms against a convoy of the Malian armed forces that had struck an explosive device approximately 45 km south of Nampala, Ségou region, on 2 May, which killed nine soldiers and seriously injured five others;

(b) A mortar attack against the MINUSMA camp in Timbuktu on 3 May, which killed one peacekeeper and injured eight others inside the camp;

(c) An attack against a convoy of the Malian armed forces that had stopped because of the explosion of a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device in Almoustarat, Gao region, on 7 May, which killed 7 soldiers and injured 17 others;

(d) Another mortar attack in Timbuktu on 15 May, which injured three members of the Malian defence and security forces and four peacekeepers.

19. Security incidents in the border areas also continued. On 28 March, in the Mopti region, near the border with Burkina Faso, unidentified individuals attacked a gendarmerie post in Bouklessi, killing two gendarmes. On 5 April, unidentified assailants launched a complex attack against the French forces in the Foulséré forest in the Mopti region, near the border with Burkina Faso, killing one soldier and injuring two others. On 6 and 15 April, in the Ségou region, unidentified individuals attacked the gendarmerie posts in Belenitieni and Téné, respectively, both close to the border with Burkina Faso. The Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims claimed responsibility for the attack of 15 April.

20. In coordination with the French forces, the Malian armed forces conducted seven counter-terrorism and other security operations, inter alia, in and around Gao, Sévaré in the Mopti region, along the Anéfit-Tessalit axis in the Kidal region, and along the border with Burkina Faso. In March and April, the Burkina Faso, Malian and French forces conducted joint counter-terrorism operations between the south of

the Douentza-Hombori-Gossi axis and the border with Burkina Faso in the Mopti region.

B. Protection of civilians

21. In the central regions, targeted attacks against civilians persisted in a context of a weak presence of State authority. Intimidation of school officials by armed individuals demanding that strict religious ideology be followed continued to be reported.

22. Clashes between the Dozo self-defence group and suspected radical elements in several locations in the Mopti and Ségou regions on 22 March resulted in 10 individuals being killed and 14 injured. In March, MINUSMA organized workshops on conflict resolution mechanisms for the local land commissions in the Mopti region to help to address land issues. Dozo leaders convened a meeting in Ténenkou, Mopti region, on 21 April to facilitate reconciliation with the Fulani community. Further to the adoption of the multidimensional strategy for the central regions by the Government in February, a regional consultation aimed at discussing insecurity in the Mopti and Ségou regions was held in Mopti on 3 and 4 May. Participants included ministers, regional and local authorities, and religious, community and civil society leaders. They presented a series of recommendations to the Malian authorities, including the need to increase the presence of the State, improve governance, stop the spread of radical ideology and support intra- and intercommunal dialogue.

23. In April, the Commission of Inquiry established by the Government on 2 March to investigate violence affecting civilians in the district of Macina, Ségou region, on 11 and 12 February, which had resulted in at least 20 civilians being killed and 18 others injured, identified suspected perpetrators. Fifteen persons were arrested, including for murder, criminal conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons. The judge in Macina originally seized of the matter relinquished jurisdiction owing to concerns for his own security and the authorities have requested the designation of another judge.

24. In three separate explosive hazard incidents in March and April in the Kidal region, two civilians were killed and five others injured. In April and May, three cases of killing and maiming of children, owing to crossfire and the explosion of unexploded ordnances, were reported in Tessit, Kidal region, and Douentza and Youwarou, Mopti region. On 25 April, a 14-year-old boy sustained several gunshot wounds during an attack on a gendarmerie post in the Youwarou district, Mopti region.

25. MINUSMA maintained a robust posture to protect civilians, including through coordinated operations with the Malian armed forces, police and gendarmerie, as well as the French forces. The Mission carried out a total of 2,172 independent and coordinated operations during the reporting period. It continued to patrol key population centres in northern and central Mali and Bamako, as well as the border area with Burkina Faso, through 1,434 medium-range and long-range military and police patrols.

C. Support to the Malian defence and security forces

26. MINUSMA continued to provide training and operational and logistical support to the Malian armed forces, including in the areas of surveillance and reconnaissance, intelligence sharing, air support and medical evacuation. The Trust

Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali supported the security reinforcement of six checkpoints of the Malian armed forces in the Timbuktu region, two of which were handed over to the armed forces. MINUSMA trained 93 Malian defence and security forces personnel on the mitigation of explosive threats and assisted with the training of Malian explosive threat mitigation teams in the northern and central regions. Preparations to hand over the MINUSMA camp in Léré, Timbuktu region, to the Malian armed forces continued. The Mission continued to ensure compliance with the United Nations Due Diligence Policy on Human Rights by the Malian authorities and pursued the effective implementation of mitigating measures, as necessary.

27. MINUSMA continued to explore the need for further support to the Malian armed forces, including through ongoing discussions on a memorandum of understanding, to enable them to achieve the highest levels of operational capability. The memorandum is expected to serve as a basis to enhance mutual cooperation between MINUSMA and the Malian armed forces by means of coordinated operations, mentoring, medical evacuation, transportation, light operational logistical support, such as rations, tents and fuel, as well as strengthened information sharing and the handing over of MINUSMA camps, among other initiatives.

28. MINUSMA continued to provide assistance to the Malian police, gendarmerie, national guard and civil protection authorities with capacity-building, operational and infrastructure support. During the reporting period, MINUSMA provided training on, inter alia, organized crime and terrorism to 413 Malian police officers from Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, including 29 women. From 3 to 28 April, in Bamako and Gao, MINUSMA and partners trained 28 Malian police officers on community-oriented policing. MINUSMA trained 103 prison guards, including eight women, from prisons around the country, as part of its ongoing support to the justice system and to improve prison security.

IV. Human rights situation

29. The human rights situation remained of concern. MINUSMA documented 66 cases of human rights violations and abuses, involving 115 victims, compared with 74 cases and 204 victims in the previous reporting period. The cases included 4 instances of extrajudicial execution, 1 of enforced disappearance, 7 of ill-treatment and 31 of unlawful detention. Members of the Malian defence and security forces continued to be among the main alleged perpetrators, accounting for 43 violations, while signatory armed groups were allegedly responsible for 11 cases. A total of five members of the Operational Coordination Mechanism allegedly attempted to rob civilians on 2 April and 2 May, resulting in the deaths of one civilian and one member of the Mechanism. MINUSMA is engaging the Mechanism to take appropriate action. In the Mopti and Ségou regions, MINUSMA documented five cases of alleged human rights violations perpetrated by the Malian defence and security forces mostly during counter-terrorism operations.

30. MINUSMA documented one confirmed and two alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence. On 16 April, unidentified armed men kidnapped 10 girls and raped one of them in Alfao, Timbuktu region, before freeing them the following day. The two allegations involved on-duty soldiers of the Malian armed forces and two teenage girls in the Mopti region in February. The Malian authorities have not opened an investigation.

31. Malian authorities arrested 150 individuals in relation to the conflict, including 130 on terrorism-related charges, 19 of whom were released. Among the

130 individuals arrested, 7 claimed to have been ill-treated, while 21 were detained by the gendarmerie without an arrest warrant. As at 26 May, 350 conflict-related detainees, including 289 held on terrorism charges and three minors, remained in detention by State institutions. CMA and the Platform illegally detained at least 13 individuals, all of them in relation to law enforcement-related matters in areas under their control. The total number of detainees held by signatory armed groups was at least 22 civilians and six combatants from opposing signatory armed groups, including those detained during previous periods.

32. MINUSMA continued to assist the Government to take steps towards reconciliation and combating impunity. In April, the Mission shared 78 new cases of human rights violations with the Ministry of Human Rights and State Reform for review and follow-up. Since 3 January, when the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission began taking statements, the Commission has compiled a total of 3,447 statements from victims. MINUSMA provided capacity-building training to the Commission's personnel in, inter alia, the factual verification of cases. The Commission is expected to examine the alleged human rights violations before identifying witnesses who could testify at hearings.

V. Humanitarian situation

33. Given the limited presence of State authorities and limited development gains in central and northern Mali, humanitarian actors continued to play an essential role in meeting the basic needs of vulnerable people. Humanitarian access in central and northern Mali continued to be challenging. A total of 27 security incidents involving humanitarian actors were registered, compared with 15 cases in the previous reporting period.

34. A total of 3.8 million people suffer from food insecurity in Mali, owing mainly to localized floods, drought and increased insecurity. During the first semester of 2017, the United Nations provided food rations and cash-based transfers to 109,450 vulnerable people. Across Mali, the nutritional status of children and women of reproductive age remained a major concern, with 115,000 pregnant or lactating women requiring nutrition assistance and 620,000 children under 5 years of age suffering from acute malnutrition. The United Nations continued to assist the Government to ensure the availability of life-saving malnutrition treatment to children and provided supplementary feeding to children and pregnant and lactating women.

35. Since the previous report (S/2017/271), an additional 65 schools have been closed, bringing the number to 501 (and up from 296 in May 2016), of a total of 4,872 schools in the Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu regions, with 150,000 children out of school because of insecurity. The Mopti region has been particularly affected, with 266 schools closed.

36. About 1.2 million people had limited access to clean water and sanitation, a majority of whom are located in the northern and central regions. Water supply construction and rehabilitation works are ongoing in the Gao and Mopti regions and, in the first quarter of 2017, the United Nations provided access to safe water to more than 24,000 people in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions.

37. Localized displacements continued to occur owing to violence in the central regions, increasing the number of internally displaced persons from some 45,800 to approximately 59,000. The number of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger rose from some 141,500 to approximately 143,600.

38. Humanitarian funding continued to be inadequate to meet current needs and provide life-saving assistance to the 1.36 million people targeted in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. As at 26 May, only 14 per cent of the $293 million required had been received.

VI. Economic development and cultural preservation

39. The finalization of the development strategy for the northern regions and the operationalization of the sustainable development fund were still pending. The ability of the interim authorities and regional development agencies to deliver peace dividends to the population in the north remained constrained by the limited presence of the State and insecurity. Of an estimated €605 million for the northern regions pledged at the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali held in October 2015, approximately half (€303 million) has been committed through the national emergency response plan for the northern regions for the period 2015-2017. The Government has separately invested €26 million in the rehabilitation of public buildings. Through 14 new projects, including quick-impact projects, the Mission supported income-generation among women and disabled persons in Guidara, Gao region, and Kidal; rehabilitated and equipped the community health centre in Etenber, Kidal region; improved the water supply system in four villages in Kati, Koulikoro region; and, assisted with the reopening of schools in various locations in the Gao region.

40. On 30 April, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization completed the restoration of the three mosques designated as world heritage in Timbuktu, while the rehabilitation of three ancient manuscript libraries was completed on 17 May.

VII. Deployment of the Mission

A. Military

41. The force level of up to 13,289 military personnel authorized in resolution 2295 (2016) comprised 40 military observers, 486 staff officers and 12,763 contingent personnel. As at 26 May, 10,919 personnel had been deployed, or 82 per cent of the authorized strength. Women account for 2 per cent of the military personnel.

42. Significant gaps remained in the military capabilities of MINUSMA, hindering the Mission's efforts to implement its mandated tasks in one of the most hostile environments for peacekeeping. The shortage of 88 armoured personnel carriers remained a major obstacle to its operations, despite arduous efforts to obtain them. On average, three armoured personnel carriers were temporarily unusable every week owing to damages incurred in security incidents. The Mission continues to require two helicopter units, one attack helicopter unit for Kidal and one medium utility helicopter unit for Timbuktu; an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance company for Kidal; airfield support units for Gao and Timbuktu; and an explosive ordnance disposal company for Timbuktu. The long-awaited combat convoy battalion is scheduled to begin deploying with two companies in July. The deployment of the quick reaction force is now expected to begin in July. Insufficient contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment capabilities of some infantry units remained a concern. In order to mobilize support for MINUSMA, the Secretariat convened a force generation conference on 22 and 23 May during which a number of Member States announced pledges. A military capability study will

soon be conducted to assess requirements, possible adjustments and plan for future deployments.

French forces

43. In accordance with resolution 2295 (2016), the French forces continued to intervene in support of MINUSMA within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment.

B. Police

44. In its resolution 2295 (2016), the Security Council established a ceiling of up to 1,920 police personnel, which comprised 345 individual police officers and 1,575 formed police personnel. As at 26 May, 1,502 personnel had been deployed, or 78 per cent of its authorized strength, with 97 per cent of individual police officers (including 16 per cent of women) and 74 per cent formed police unit personnel (including 4 per cent of women). On 10 May, a formed police unit completed deployment to Ménaka. Two additional formed police units for Douentza, Mopti region, and Goundam, Timbuktu region, were still scheduled to deploy by the end of May. A special intervention team to support the Mission's crisis response, composed of 35 personnel, is scheduled to deploy in September. MINUSMA police continue to require 17 armoured personnel carriers, 12 armoured cars and an additional 12 individual police officers with specialized expertise, including in forensics, investigations, riverine police capacity, security sector reform, counter-terrorism, serious organized crime and drug trafficking.

C. Civilian personnel

45. As at 26 May, 87 per cent of all MINUSMA civilian staff had been deployed, including 88 per cent of international staff, 81 per cent of United Nations Volunteers and 86 per cent of national staff. Women held 26 per cent of the international posts, 32 per cent of the United Nations Volunteer positions and 19 per cent of the national staff posts.

D. Camp construction and securing supply routes

46. The construction of camps for formed police units in Douentza and Goundam were scheduled to be completed by the end of May and in Ménaka by the end of June. The operational base in Bamako is now 95 per cent completed, the Timbuktu integrated camp is 90 per cent completed and the Gao logistics hub is 92 per cent completed. The upgrade of the Mopti camp to also accommodate civilian personnel is ongoing, while its upgrade to accommodate the incoming quick reaction force is scheduled to be completed in June.

47. The newly established Cotonou-Niamey-Gao supply route was successfully tested with two sets of shipments between 30 March and 28 April. The Mission is conducting a feasibility assessment for the potential establishment of a transit camp facility in Niamey to use as a hub for troop and police rotations and new deployments, in anticipation of the two-year-long rehabilitation of the runway in Gao.

VIII. Safety and security of United Nations personnel

48. During the current reporting period, four security incidents involving United Nations civilian personnel occurred. One peacekeeper was killed during an attack on the MINUSMA camp in Timbuktu on 3 May and two others were killed in an ambush during a foot patrol near Aguelhok, in the Kidal region. There were 27 attacks against humanitarian actors.

49. Further to resolution 2295 (2016), MINUSMA has taken measures to enhance its information collection and analysis capacity in the face of a rapidly evolving situation and persistent attacks against peacekeepers. MINUSMA also continued to train its personnel on explosive hazards, strengthened explosives detection capacity in United Nations airport facilities and continued its efforts to reinforce the security of its camps. The Mission's capacity to conduct prompt medical and casualty evacuation remained constrained by the shortage of helicopters in all sectors.

IX. Conduct and discipline

50. There have been no new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse since the previous report. The two allegations received in January and June 2016 are still pending investigation by the relevant troop-contributing countries.

X. Financial aspects

51. The budget proposal for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 amounting to $1,077.6 million gross is currently before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly for review and consideration. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of MINUSMA beyond 30 June 2017, the cost for maintaining the Mission until 30 June 2018 would be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly.

52. As at 24 May 2017, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINUSMA amounted to $53.3 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to $1,589.7 million.

53. The reimbursement of troop/formed police costs has been made for the period up to 31 January 2017, while the reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment has been made for the period up to 31 December 2016, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

XI. Observations and recommendations

54. Almost two years since the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and as the interim period draws to an end in June, Mali is once again at a turning point. I commend the Government of Mali, CMA and the Platform for their continued efforts to advance the peace process with the support of the international mediation team and the good offices of my Special Representative. I take note of the significant progress in the implementation of the interim political and security arrangements provided for in the Agreement despite divergences of views. Notwithstanding repeated delays, the completion of the establishment of the interim authorities in each of the five northern regions, with the last ones inaugurated in the Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions on 20 April, is commendable. I welcome this important development as a first step to the gradual restoration and extension of State authority in the northern regions.

55. Nonetheless, the gains made thus far towards the peace and stability of Mali have still not reached the stage where they are irreversible. Insecurity is spreading in Mali and across its borders, while ceasefire violations continue and institutional reforms stagnate. I therefore strongly urge all Malian stakeholders to redouble their efforts and collaborate in good faith towards the speedy and full implementation of the Agreement. The future of their country and the well-being of its people deserve nothing less. Failing to do so could seriously jeopardize the hard work and achievements made thus far, with dire consequences for the country and the region.

56. The signatory parties must capitalize on the momentum generated by the establishment of the interim authorities to now restore State authority throughout the country, including by re-establishing the rule of law, providing security and basic social services to the population and assisting in the recovery of the local economy, beginning with the swift launch of the mixed patrols in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions in the weeks ahead. I strongly urge the Government to seize this window of opportunity to reinstate inclusive and accountable institutions, including in the areas of justice and security, which are critical to gaining the confidence of all local communities and signatory armed groups in State institutions.

57. At this critical juncture, I call upon the signatory parties to agree on a clear vision for the future of the Agreement and its follow-up mechanisms, and to set a new timeline for its implementation. The signatory parties must translate their commitment to peace into concrete actions. Constructive dialogue, including through the permanent consultation framework to be activated by the High Representative of the President, is the only way to tackle differences and move forward. I also hope that the appointment of an independent observer as set forth in the Agreement will be expedited and will contribute to injecting a new dynamic into the monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement.

58. I was encouraged by the holding of the conférence d'entente nationale and the participation by many segments of Malian society in the critical discussions about the future of their country. I take note of their important recommendations for the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation, which once again confirmed their desire for peace and stability. The development of the charter is a historic opportunity to address long-standing issues, including governance, accountability and the inclusion of women and youth. I strongly encourage the special commission in charge of drafting the charter to engage all Malian stakeholders in a dialogue with a genuine commitment to restoring peace and in a manner that promotes national reconciliation. I regret that, in spite of the substantial participation of women in the conference and the Mission's advocacy efforts, the new Government and the interim authorities that were established afterwards have a limited number of women representatives. I call upon all political actors to take into account the views of women, including in the interim authorities. I count on the Government to sincerely lead the implementation of the recommendations of the conference on behalf of all Malians.

59. The interim measures referred to above must be consolidated by longer-term institutional reforms, including the review of the Constitution, which would clarify the future of the Malian State. The absence of a comprehensive strategy for security sector reform, in particular, needs to be urgently addressed to allow for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, as well as their integration, and the redeployment of the reconstituted Malian defence and security forces across the country. I call upon all political actors in Mali to build on the momentum attained at the conférence d'entente nationale to advance longer-term State reforms to build the foundations for sustainable peace and development.

60. It is my expectation and earnest hope that the revision of the Constitution will effectively take on board the recommendations of the conférence d'entente nationale and key provisions of the Agreement, notably those pertaining to the reorganization of the State to enhance its institutions. I note with concern the lack of consultations with Malian stakeholders on the revision of the Constitution before the adoption of a bill on that subject by the Council of Ministers. I urge the Government to give due consideration to the views expressed and achieve consensus and inclusiveness in this process before the referendum. I trust that the revised constitution will lay out a framework for institutional, security and justice reforms as stipulated in the Agreement.

61. As Mali enters into a new electoral cycle, it is of critical importance that these elections and the constitutional referendum contribute to the peace and stability of the country. I therefore remind the Government of its primary responsibility in this regard, and recall that the full implementation of the Agreement will facilitate creating the conditions for peaceful, inclusive, fair and transparent elections. Given the current security situation, I also urge the Government to do its utmost to create the conditions conducive to the participation of all Malians in these important polls. MINUSMA stands ready to provide the necessary support to national authorities to achieve this goal. I therefore recommend that the Security Council mandate MINUSMA to support the forthcoming electoral cycle and constitutional referendum, including through the good offices of my Special Representative and the provision of technical assistance and logistical support. I also call upon the international community to support the electoral process, including by contributing financially to the Support to Mali's Electoral Process Project managed by the United Nations Development Programme.

62. Despite the recent progress, considerable tasks remain to be accomplished to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement secure tangible results. The Mission's vigorous support for the follow-up mechanisms of the Agreement will continue to be essential, taking into account the role of the international mediation team and the regional dimension of the crisis. To do so, the good offices role of my Special Representative should be strongly supported to strengthen those follow-up mechanisms and the broader peace process, including the elections, by leveraging the Mission's capacity to facilitate dialogue, bring all stakeholders to the table, foster reconciliation and create space for the political process to unfold. The collective weight of the Security Council in this regard remains essential. I also count on the continued full support of regional partners, in particular the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, as well as international development partners.

63. Time is of the essence. Progress at the political level has not yet translated into security gains on the ground. Violent extremist and terrorist groups have increased their area and tempo of operations over the past year in a bid to thwart the peace process, while new armed groups have emerged. Meanwhile, the fragmentation of the signatory armed groups fuelled by rivalries among northern communities has led to the creation of splinter armed groups. The deteriorating security situation in the central regions, including in the border areas with neighbouring countries, is of particular concern. A stronger emphasis needs to be placed on the protection of civilians, including reconciliation and preventing and mitigating violent extremism. I urge the Government to implement the integrated strategy for the central regions actively, taking into account the need for a multidimensional approach founded on the redeployment of accountable and inclusive State institutions that are capable of delivering basic social services, justice and security to the population.

64. The Mission's continued efforts to promote local conflict mitigation and reconciliation, as well as better community outreach in the centre and in the north

that responds to the needs of the local population, serve as a buffer against growing radicalization, facilitate the return of displaced populations and help to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs. While attention must be paid to the centre of the country, ongoing measures to address insecurity in the north remain critical for the stability of the country.

65. I condemn in the strongest terms the unacceptable attacks against Malian, French and MINUSMA forces and civilians and signatory armed groups. I express my deepest condolences to the families of the victims, the Government of Mali and the Governments of the countries of the United Nations peacekeepers. I reiterate that attacks targeting United Nations peacekeepers constitute war crimes under international law and I call upon the Government to swiftly bring the perpetrators to justice. I encourage the Security Council to support me in taking the measures necessary for the safety and security of United Nations personnel in Mali, including using extraordinary administrative measures.

66. I note that drug trafficking and other criminal activities continue to pose significant challenges to the implementation of the Agreement and to the positions of armed groups. In order to address the negative impact of such criminal acts on the peace process, it is advisable to explore ways to counter illicit activities. In the meantime, the Security Council may wish to consider expanding the mandate of the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities to increase its focus on new violent extremist and terrorist groups' activities in the Sahel with connection to Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb. I encourage MINUSMA to engage regional partners actively to strengthen coordination and increase coherence with existing development and stabilization initiatives in the Sahel to address the situation in Mali.

67. I remain seriously concerned with continued human rights violations and abuses committed by State actors and armed groups, among others. I strongly urge the Government to combat impunity effectively and strengthen internal accountability for its defence and security forces. MINUSMA remains committed to supporting transitional justice, including by continuing to assist the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and ensuring the establishment of the international commission of inquiry. However, the launch of the commission has proved to be challenging. I therefore recommend the Security Council to authorize MINUSMA to support the establishment and operations of the commission.

68. The United Nations alone cannot provide the support that Mali deserves. It is a collective effort. The United Nations therefore remains firmly committed to working closely with Malian stakeholders, the international mediation team and other partners to ensure the implementation of the Agreement and facilitate the broader peace process. I encourage the international community to disburse the funds pledged at the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali held in October 2015 and to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. These resources would help to address the needs of the population in conflict-affected areas while the Malian institutions gradually assume responsibility for stability. In order to further promote political commitment, ownership and accountability, the United Nations will continue to engage the Government of Mali to build on the benchmarks agreed upon in 2016 to establish a more formalized framework in support of the peace process. An enhanced and more holistic collaboration between regional and international partners and with the Government would help to further prioritize and monitor the implementation of those benchmarks. I therefore encourage MINUSMA to strengthen its cooperation with

international development partners, including international financial institutions and the European Union within the framework of their budgetary support for Mali.

69. The growing spillover of instability in Mali into its neighbours demonstrates the need for enhanced regional cooperation and ownership to address security threats. I therefore welcome the adoption of the concept of operations for the joint force of the G5 Sahel by the Peace and Security Council on 13 April, which I conveyed to the Security Council on 15 May. I take note of the Peace and Security Council's request for the Security Council to adopt a resolution that approves the deployment of the joint force and authorizes me to identify the modalities of sustainable and predictable financial, logistical and technical support to be provided to the joint force, including through MINUSMA. I recommend that the Security Council consider this request positively. I also recommend that the provision of liaison officers from member States of the G5 Sahel to MINUSMA envisaged in resolution 2295 (2016) be aligned with the concept of operations of the joint force to enhance coordination and intelligence sharing. Close coordination between Malian, French, G5 Sahel and MINUSMA forces, as well as the formalization of regional security cooperation, such as through a security compact, will be critical.

70. In this context, enhanced support for the reform of the Malian defence and security forces to enable its redeployment remains essential. To this end, I call upon the European Union Training Mission and the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy mission in Mali to continue their important contributions to the Malian defence and security forces and to further enhance coordination with MINUSMA. While efforts continue on the broader reform of the Malian forces, we must also accelerate efforts aimed at enhancing their operational effectiveness as quickly as possible to contribute to addressing current threats. I therefore recommend that MINUSMA enhance its partnership with the Malian defence and security forces to accelerate their operational effectiveness and redeployment throughout the country. This could include operational and logistical support, coordinated operations, mentoring and strengthened information sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning, among other initiatives.

71. In the light of the above, the Mission's contribution to achieving sustainable peace and stability in Mali remains essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINUSMA for a period of one year, that is until 30 June 2018. Streamlining and sequencing the implementation of the Mission's mandate in the light of the evolving political and security realities on the ground could generate greater progress. I therefore also recommend that the Security Council prioritize and strengthen the political and security tasks of MINUSMA, as outlined above. I further recommend that transition planning commence in earnest with a view to handing over relevant tasks to the United Nations country team based on comparative advantages and a mapping of capabilities. Meanwhile, the Mission is reviewing its priorities, posture and presence to ensure that it is best positioned to implement its mandate effectively, in particular the protection of civilians.

72. Since its inception, MINUSMA has faced severe capability gaps despite arduous efforts, constraining its capacity to fully implement its mandate. MINUSMA military and police forces have yet to reach the new ceiling authorized in resolution 2295 (2016). Of the 14 military helicopters deployed, only 11 are usable and the Mission is short of 88 armoured personnel carriers. I would emphasize that MINUSMA must have the resources required to implement its mandate in an asymmetric environment where terrorist groups and transnational criminal networks operate.

73. I addressed a force-generation conference convened by the Secretariat on 22 and 23 May to call upon troop-contributing countries to ensure that MINUSMA has greater and more predictable capabilities in the long term to implement its mandate and protect its personnel. I welcome the pledges made and call for their speedy deployment. I also urge the contribution of resources to fill remaining capability gaps, such as an attack helicopter unit, an airfield support unit and an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance company. I encourage all contributing countries and bilateral donors to continue their efforts to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and pre-deployment training necessary to operate in this challenging environment, including to ensure full compliance with my zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and I reiterate my call for innovative measures and partnerships. Efforts should continue to standardize and regularize pre-deployment training for all contingents. I encourage the enhanced representation and deployment of women. Capacities alone, however, will not suffice. I therefore call upon contributing countries to ensure that their forces take a proactive, robust, pre-emptive posture without any caveats, and that they adhere to the highest standards of performance and conduct.

74. Lastly, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the unwavering commitment of the MINUSMA personnel, who, under the leadership of my Special Representative, continue to work in very difficult conditions to promote peace in Mali. I pay tribute to the troop- and police-contributing countries for their dedication to the cause of peace and for helping to stabilize the security situation under continued difficult conditions. I commend the members of the international mediation team led by Algeria for their sustained support for the Malian parties. I express my gratitude to the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, bilateral partners, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as non-governmental organizations and all other partners, for their important contributions in support of peace and stability in Mali.

Annex I

[Original: French]

Benchmarks for monitoring the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
1. Political and institutional matters				
Significant progress in the implementation of an institutional architecture designed to guarantee the participation and inclusion of all Malian citizens and enable the restoration of State authority throughout the country				
1.1 Establish an institutional architecture based on the principle of free administration and increased representation of communities within national institutions	1.1.1 The interim authorities responsible for the administration of municipalities (communes), districts (cercles) and regions in the north are operational	Ongoing	2017	The interim authorities were installed in the five regions of the north on 20 April 2017
	1.1.2 The Government of Mali has established territorial communities, elected through universal suffrage and with extensive authority, by amending Act No. 93-008 on free administration and Act No. 2012-006 on the administrative organization of the territory	Ongoing	2017	The texts have been drafted but have not yet been approved
	1.1.3 For every region the Government has established a Regional Assembly, elected by direct universal suffrage, to which authorities and resources have been transferred	Ongoing	2017	Adoption of the new election law; the law on territorial communities is being drafted
1.2 Define the authorities of territorial communities by specifying their respective roles and responsibilities, and those of the State	1.2.1 The Government has ensured that each region is able to establish and manage collective infrastructure and basic social services	Implemented		
	1.2.2 Every region has developed an economic, social and cultural development plan and will be responsible for land management	Implemented		
	1.2.3 Every region is responsible for establishing and implementing a tax system suited to its economic structure and development objectives, in accordance with current legislation	Not implemented		

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
2. Defence and security aspects				
Implementation and progressive functioning of inclusive defence and security forces that are accountable to citizens and comply with human rights and the rule of law, thereby strengthening national cohesion and contributing to the promotion of regional security				
2.1 Implement reform of the security and defence sectors	2.1.1 Decrees are adopted defining the make-up, role and operation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform	Implemented		The decrees have been adopted by Cabinet
	2.1.2 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform are established in an inclusive manner and are operational	Implemented		All the commissions are operational
	2.1.3 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform have developed a new national vision of defence and security, taking relevant local, national and international factors into account	Ongoing		Completion expected
2.2 Implement cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for combatants, in accordance with the guiding principles of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and in keeping with international standards	2.2.1 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission has drawn up a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and cantonment programme, with the support of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and other partners	Implemented		The programme was validated in December 2016
	2.2.2 The Commission on Integration has set up a support programme which defines the measures necessary for the reintegration of ex-combatants and takes into account cross-cutting issues (gender, human rights and the protection of civilians)	Ongoing	First half of 2017	The integration benchmarks and quotas are still to be defined by the signatories

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
2.3 Reconstitute and progressively redeploy defence and security forces throughout national territory	2.3.1 The Technical Commission on Security and the Operational Coordination Mechanism have submitted an implementation plan for security arrangements in the north, with the deployment of joint patrols to provide security for the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	Implemented		
	2.3.2 Under the aegis of the Operational Coordination Mechanism, joint units of combatants from signatory parties and the defence and security forces, including special counter-terrorist units, are operational and carrying out joint patrols that contribute to the restoration of security	Ongoing	First half of 2017	Start of the process in Gao
	2.3.3 The gradual redeployment throughout Mali of reconstituted defence and security forces is in effect and guarantees that security and public order are maintained			
3. Humanitarian assistance, socioeconomic and cultural development and the provision of basic social services				
Establishment of structures and mechanisms designed to achieve inclusive, participatory and sustainable local development				
3.1 Create the conditions necessary to facilitate the return, repatriation, resettlement and socioeconomic reintegration of all displaced persons and refugees; enable communities to benefit from peace dividends; and strengthen social cohesion and humanitarian assistance	3.1.1 Establishment of monitoring mechanisms for displaced persons and refugees, in accordance with regional and international instruments	Ongoing		Progress made: –Identification of 30 return zones in 20 priority municipalities by the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees –Supply of provisions and allowances to the most vulnerable repatriated persons

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
	3.1.2 Neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance is delivered in areas impacted by the crisis to those most vulnerable (residents, returnees, displaced or repatriated persons), enhancing their means of subsistence and resilience	Ongoing		Progress made: –Launching in February 2017 of the Humanitarian Response Plan, with the contribution of more than 130 partners (United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations –As at 30 April 2017, only 12.5 per cent of the humanitarian response plan, totalling $293 million, had been financed –Completion in April 2017 of the multi-risk contingency plan for preparation and response to disasters
	3.1.3 With the support of humanitarian and development partners under the 2015-2017 emergency humanitarian plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, peace dividends are brought to communities in order to reduce socioeconomic disparities among regions, with increased access to basic services in the poorest regions	Ongoing		Progress made: –Design of a an "integrated approach" between MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to support the return of State authority in the region of Mopti, more specifically in the districts (cercles) of Bankass and Koro. This approach also includes a segment to support income-generating activities

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
3.2 Mobilize the resources necessary to implement the specific development strategy for the northern regions of Mali	3.2.1 Establishment of a northern development zone with an Interregional Advisory Council, comprising representatives of Regional Assemblies, and with a specific development strategy relevant to the sociocultural and geographic realities and the climate of the region	Ongoing	The development zone's governance bodies will be established once the new regional councils have been established	Progress made: –Validation of the draft text –Starting in April 2017, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has set up multidisciplinary committees to update and finalize the special development strategy for the north
	3.2.2 Establishment of a sustainable development fund, comprising the resources pledged during the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali, held in October 2015, with the support of technical and financial partners	Ongoing	2017	The text is still being drafted: refinement of the goals expected from the sustainable development fund
	3.2.3 Establishment of a regional development agency in each region for programme management and monitoring implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Government to benefit the regions, under the authority of the President of the Regional Assembly	Ongoing		The report of the annual conference of regional development agencies notes that all regional development agencies are operational (equipped with human, material and financial resources for their installation and activities)
	3.2.4 Programme agreements are concluded between the State and the regions for the implementation of multi-year investment programmes, with the participation of the territorial communities concerned	Ongoing	2016	Contract plans have been signed between the State and the regions of Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti. Only the one for Gao has yet to be signed

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
4. Justice and reconciliation				
Prevent impunity and promote genuine national reconciliation by ensuring legal and judicial assistance and access through the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms and comprehensive justice sector reform, in accordance with international norms and standards				
4.1 Organize a national reconciliation conference on the underlying causes of the conflict	4.1.1 An inclusive national reconciliation conference on the underlying causes of the conflict is organized, with the support of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, to ensure genuine national reconciliation	Implemented	March 2017	The national reconciliation conference was held from 27 March to 2 April 2017
	4.1.2 A charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation is drawn up on the basis of consensus and based on the outcomes of the national reconciliation conference	Ongoing		On 3 May, the Chair of the national reconciliation conference was appointed Special Chair responsible for the drafting of the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation and the mapping of all land in the Republic of Mali
4.2 Establish transitional justice mechanisms	4.2.1 The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is operational and has regional offices throughout the country	Implemented		Progress made: –The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is operational
		Ongoing		–Five regional offices out of six are open
	4.2.2 An international commission of inquiry is established and operational	Ongoing		

Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
4.3 Reform the justice system and strengthen the rule of law in order to enhance traditional and informal justice mechanisms, improve access to justice for perpetrators and victims, and end impunity	4.3.1 The justice system is strengthened to improve access to justice for perpetrators and victims	Ongoing		The Government is continuing its efforts to strengthen the presence and effectiveness of the justice system throughout the country through such measures as the appointment of judges in the northern regions of the country, although it is still difficult for some of them to take up their positions owing to the security situation
	4.3.2 The perpetrators of human rights violations are prosecuted and convicted in accordance with international norms and standards	Ongoing		
	4.3.3 The victims of human rights violations, including sexual or gender-based violence, are treated fairly by the justice system, receive reparations and benefit from new judicial protection measures	Ongoing		
	4.3.4 Traditional and customary mechanisms are integrated into the justice system, without prejudice to the sovereign right of the State	Ongoing		The Government is continuing its efforts to coordinate the work of the different stakeholders, in order to clarify the jurisdictional powers of the cadis and their role as key interlocutors of traditional justice

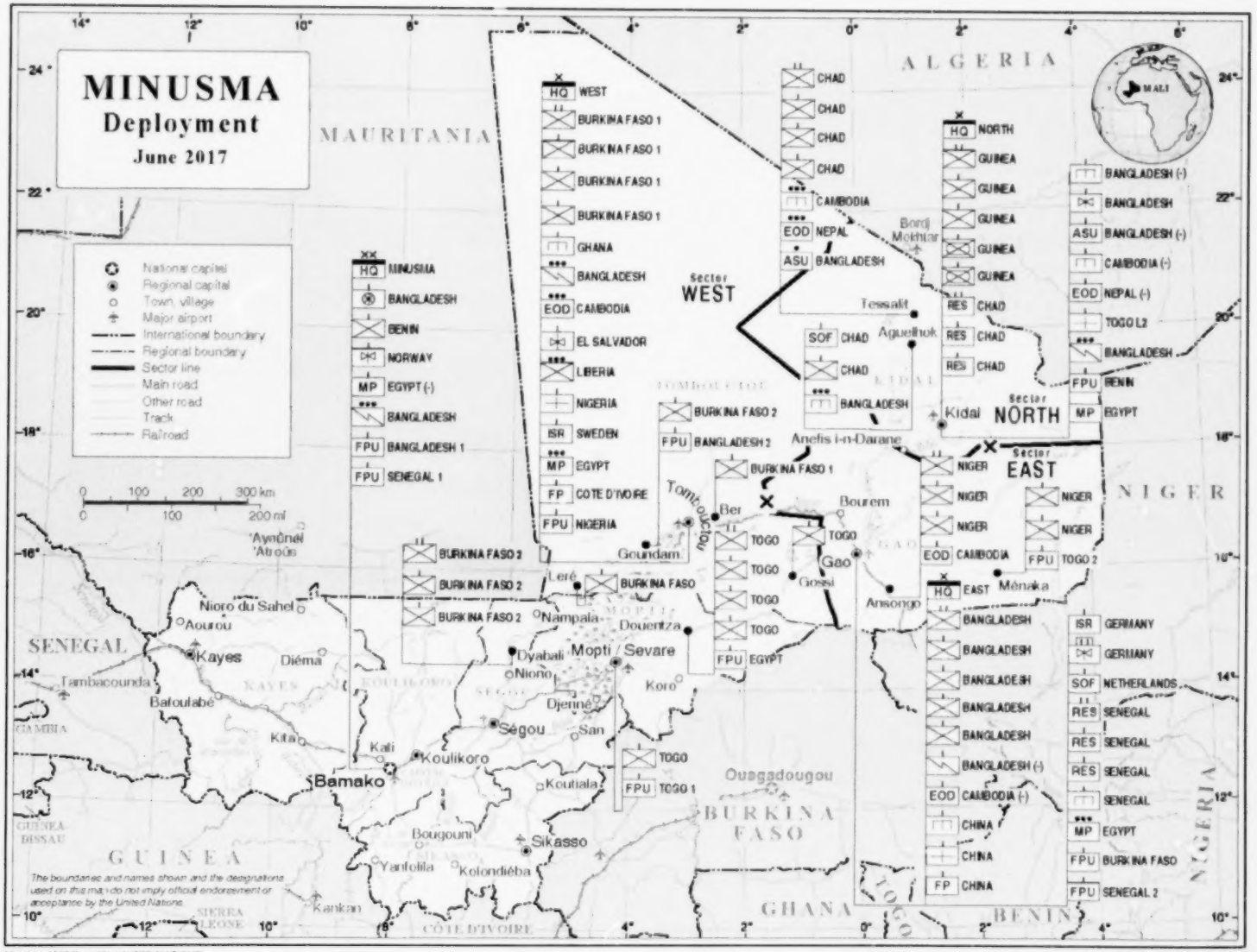
Objectives	*Progress indicators*	*State of implementation*	*Deadline*	*Comments*
	4.3.5 Institutions regulating and protecting specific rights, such as freedom of expression, of the press and of communication, are in place or strengthened and work effectively	Implemented		
	4.3.6 The Anti-Corruption and Financial Crime Commission is established	Implemented		

Annex II

Military and police strength of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 20 May 2017

	Military component (staff officers and units)			*Police component*								
				Individual police officers			*Formed police units*			*Total police*		
Country	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Armenia	1		1									
Austria	6		6									
Bangladesh	1 506	4	1 510				181		181	181		181
Belgium	18	1	19									
Benin	258		258	21	1	22	140		140	161	1	162
Bhutan	3		3									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		2									
Burkina Faso	1 694	23	1 717	30	1	31	131	7	138	161	8	169
Burundi				9		9				9		9
Cambodia	338	7	345									
Cameroon				18		18				18		18
Chad	1 407	5	1 412	4	4	8				4	4	8
China	380	19	399									
Côte d'Ivoire	154	3	157	8	2	10				8	2	10
Czechia		1	1									
Denmark	3		3	9		9				9		9
Egypt	67		67	5		5	14		14	19		19
El Salvador	85	7	92									
Estonia	10		10									
Ethiopia	1		1									
Finland	5	1	6	7	2	9				7	2	9
France	22	1	23	9	1	10				9	1	10
Gambia	3		3									
Germany	526	14	540	12	4	16				12	4	16
Ghana	219		219									
Guinea	849	10	859	11	9	20				11	9	20
Guinea-Bissau	1		1									
Hungary				1		1				1		1
Indonesia	7		7									
Italy	1		1									
Jordan	1		1	5		5				5		5
Kenya	5	2	7									
Latvia	3		3									
Liberia	74	5	79									
Lithuania	5		5									
Madagascar				1		1				1		1

Country	Military component (staff officers and units)			Police component								
				Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mauritania	5		5									
Nepal	148	3	151									
Netherlands	248	10	258	14	2	16				14	2	16
Niger	853	7	860	17	14	31				17	14	315
Nigeria	69	12	81	1		1	118	22	140	119	22	141
Norway	15	1	16									
Portugal	60	8	68									
Romania	1		1	7		7				7		7
Senegal	569	7	576	20		20	267	9	276	287	9	296
Sierra Leone	6		6									
Sri Lanka	7		7									
Sweden	173	19	192	6	3	9				6	3	9
Switzerland	6		6	2		2				2		2
Togo	913	26	939	2	8	10	266	13	279	268	21	289
Tunisia				54	2	56				54	2	56
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2									
United States of America	21	5	26									
Yemen	6		6	8		8				8		8
Total	**10 756**	**201**	**10 957**	**281**	**53**	**334**	**1 117**	**51**	**1 168**	**1 398**	**104**	**1 502**



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